NEW YORK HERALD.

SAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

SPICE IL W. CORNER OF PULPOR AND MARKAU PIR.

THE ME couch in colorance.

This wash's will also become per copy of per anneal.

THE WENKLY HERALD scory Scattering at 5% contains the per copy, or 31 per anneal, the Durgonan Edition 56 per anneal to any part of per anneal to the per anneal to the part of the per anneal to the per anneal to the per anneal per anneal to the per anneal per

AMUBERANTS THIS EVENING. BOWSEY TREATRE, SOWERS-UNCLE TOM'S GABIN

BROADWAY THEATR . Broadway Hope OF THE FA-

BUATON'S THEATHE Chambers street Our Bray & NATIONAL PREATER Chatham street-Afternoon-

WALLA K'S THEATRE Breadway Love Chass - How

AMERICAN MUSEUM Afternoon Ton Trums Cool BROADWAY MENAGERIE-SIAMES TWINS AND WILL

UMRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 471 Brest MOOD'S KINSTRELS, Wood's Minercel Hall, 444 Broad

MUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, IN MICHINES BYOK

MANVARD'S UNDRAWA, ME MINES - PANORAMA OF PLEENISH CALLERY, CO. Details by Day and Brenhu MIGNOR BLITZ-STEYVESENT INSTITUTE, 550 Broad-

ACADEMY HALL 608 Broadway PERMAN'S GIPT Ex-

MOPE OBAPEL, 718 Brostway-Jones' PANTOSCOPE. BRIAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-SES Broad

New York, Monday, January 30, 1884

An additional graphic account of the terrible dis-aster at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Saturday last, is given in to-day's paper. This fearful tragedy d teach some salutary lessons in regard to use of powder in large quantities in the midst of habitations. Although several were suddenly hurried to the grave by this catastrophe, yet it is fortunate That it was not greater than it is, comidering the distance to which the slugs were thrown by the force

of the explosion. Full details of the extensive fires which took place on Saturday night and yesterday morning are given an another page. It will be seen that the actual loss, when computed by dellars and cents was not so great as might have been anticipated but when we take into consideration the great suf ering of the numerous poor families who were thus suddenly deprived of domicils, and a large portion, if not all, their worldly goods, the serious cons quences of the calamities are beyond all estimate By telegraph we learn that a large block of new wildings, valued at thirty thousand dollars, wa also destroyed by fire at Worcester yesterday morning. The houses were occupied by various stores, s, &c., whose owners probably lost only abo afteen thousand dollars, most of their property having been removed in time to prevent general destruc-

The steamship Ohio arrived yesterday with late and important news from Australia, Central and th America, the Darien Surveying Expedition the Lower California filibusters, &c., comprehensive details of all which are contained in this number of

Our paper.

Decidedly the most striking feature of the intelligence from Australia, and one that may lead to very important results, is the announcement that a French Admiral, stationed in the Pacific, has formally taken sion of the island of New Caledonia, in the name of Napoleon III.—thus unexpectedly nipping in the bud the schemes of the English for converting this island into a new convict settlement. The fire intimation given to the Australians of this extraordinary proceeding, was by the arrival of a vessel artered by the French commander to obtain suplies for Louis Napoleon's new naval station. New Caledonia is among the islands discovered and named by Capt. Cook, and although considered as legitimately belonging to Great Britain, the natives have hitherto been permitted to retain quiet possession of it; they being only occasionally visited by English vessels, the owners of ong them. It is described as one of the richest and most fertile of the Polynesian group, and being the nearest country to the Australian coast is of that portion of the globe. The inhabitants of Aus-tralia were in the greatest state of excitement on

the subject, at last accounts. The rumors of revolutions in Bolivia and Peru are onfirmed. In the former country the administration of General Belzu has been deposed, and the revolutionists have taken the management of na-tional affairs into their own bands. In Peru the insurgents accuse General Echenique of inexcusable procrastination in the settlement of the diffic with Bolivia, and declare their determination to compel him to abdicate. They are believed to be in ion of about half a million of dollars, which possession of about half a million of dollars, which will most likely enable them to carry their intentions into operation. On the other hand, we have a pronunciamento from Gen. Soane, which avers that Echenique's policy was becoming more popular every day.

By way of New Granada we have received accounts of the progress of the Darien surveying ex-pedition, together with the startling announcement that a portion of the party belonging to the English ship Virago have been massacred by the Indians. We have also many other items relating to naval matters, affairs in Central America, &c., all of much

terest to the people of this country.

But that portion of the Ohio's news which will, in all probability, command the greatest attention in the world, is with regard to the movepost of the fillbusters in Lower California. Colonel, his embarrassing position at Encinado. Having at hat advices been strongly reinforced, he was carrying all before him. The intelligence of the Gadsden treaty had, however, already reached Acapulco, and it was therefore supposed that Walker's new republic would soon be numbered among the things that have

The description and details of the awful ravages o Bermuda correspondent, will be read with melan-choly interest. It appears that over six hundred soldiers and civilians died of the fatal epidemic at that place, during the season. At last dates the health milt m was very good, but the continued warm weather caused apprehensions of a renewal of the work of the dreadful scourge at no distant period.

The discussion of the Nebraska Territorial bill which proposes to annul the Missouri Compromise g the extension of slavery in the domain acquired from the French, will commence in the United States Senate to-day, the question having en made the special order from this time forth till anally disposed of. The extraordinary excitement prevailing on the subject in all parts of the countryour own as well as one or two other Northern State Legislatures having taken preliminary steps against the main feature of the bill as last amended by the committee, of which Judge Douglas is chairmaucauses the reports of the coming debate to be looked for with unusual anxiety. It being generally admitted that the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the constitution are, in a great measure, dependent on the fate of this bill, the chief men of all parties are naturally taking ground and preparing for the struggle. The opponents of the new bill are to hold a mass meeting at the In-harmacle to-night, which demonstration will afford

some idea as to their probable strength in this city, and at the same time will give publicity to their plan of future operations. Among those who have already defined their position is Capt. Rynders, one of the chief leaders of the Tammany Hall party, whose straight-forward letter on the side of the Union we publish in another column, and upon which, together with the principles involved in the issue, we have

ommented in a leading editorial.

The severity of the cold weather was experien more keenly in this region of country on Saturday and Sunday than at any other period during the present season. The ice formed in such immense cakes in both the North and East rivers that it was with the utmost difficulty that even the ferry boats could force their way from one shore to the other. Indeed, several of these hoats were so badly crip pled that they were compelled to lay by for repair Various sailing vessels have been greatly damaged by the ice—among them the clipper bark Grapeshot, which was loaded and ready to leave for Australia, had her bows stove in and was sunk At Boston, yes terday morning, the thermometer noted four de grees below zero, and so remained, with but little variation, till the close of our despatch last evening. The mercury was ten degrees below zero at Wor cester: and as evidence of the intense coldness in this city, it is only necessary to remark that the gas meter located in a warm place in our office, froze up for the first time last right, thereby delaying the printing of our paper beyond the proper hour this

Our Erie correspondent to-day furnishes graphic descriptions of the curious scenes and incidents every day transpiring in that vicinity. Instead of allaying the excitement, the discharge from custody of the men conveyed before the United States Judge at Pittsburg, seems to have imparted fresh vigor to the rioters; and this circumstance, together with the tacit and open encouragement they receive from the Legislature, and the city of Philadelphia and other Legislature, and the city of Prinadelphia and only parts of Pennsylvania, undoubtedly leads many of them to believe they are really justified in their anlawful outrages against the railroad company. The triumphant reception given to their patriots on the return of the latter from Pittsburg iast Friday, the attempted demolition of a bridge during the ceremony, and the warning they gave to Messre. Tracy and Walker, railroad directors, to leave the city, clearly establish the fact that the old spirit of discord is still rankling in their breasts, and that the general government may yet find it abso lutely necessary to protect the United States Mar-shal in the performance of his duty, by force of arms.

The movements of the Order of "Know-Nothings" baving of late attracted considerable attention this community, we elsewhere publish, for the edifi estion of our readers, the constitution of the secret organization, as extracted from the Freeman Journal.

The last European news has had the effect of omewhat reducing the price of breadstuffs in this and other markets, as will be seen by the reports elsewhere. The rather more peaceful aspect of at fairs with regard to the Eastern difficulty, owing to the non-recall of the Russian Ministers at Paris and London, though operating unfavorably towards flour speculators, suddenly imparted quite a spirit of moyancy among stock operators in Wall street. The Asia, being in her sixteenth day, is now due at this port with three days later advices. Her arrival is ooked for with much anxiety, particularly by dealers n breadstoffe, cotton and stocks.

The decision of Judge Harris, making the injune tion against the Broadway Railroad company perpe-tual, is published in extenso in another page.

The third anniversary of the Protestant Epis Mutual Benefit Society was celebrated in St. Bar-tholomew's church, last evening, the Right Reverend Provisional Bishop presiding. A report was read and a sermon preached by the Reverend Samue Cooke. Want of space obliges us to defer the pub-

ication of our report until to-morrow. As usual, we to-day publish a great variety of tele graphic despatches and other interesting matter, to which it is impossible to allude in detail. A glance plighten the reader as to the nature of their

The Reopening of the Slavery Agitation a

The meeting that is to be held to-night at the Tabernacle will be the first gun fired in the new apti-slavery campaign. Its thunder will be echoed over hill and plain throughout the North, till the ominous sound reverberates from the virgin forest of Wisconsin to the seagirt shores of Maine. More than one among those who are thus reopening the war were a few years ago members of the committee convened at Castle Garden to avert the very danger they are now courting at the Tabernacle. We hear but each additional excuse reveals their shortsighted policy in a clearer light. They talk of opposing the extension of slavery but disclaim any hostility to the system. What double-dyed hypocrisy is here! If slavery be not bad in itself, as the Courier, Express and others assert, why on earth prevent the people of Kan-sas from establishing it. if they think it better suited to their climate, condition and wants than free labor? But it would be asking too much of the leading men who have called the meeting of to-night, to expect from them either candor, consistency or sound reason on such a subject. They are the mere puppets of others behind the scenes, who pull the strings when their own private ambition prompts. One single spark of political understanding would show the merchants and other citizens of New York. that the measure they assemble to-night to oppose will really be the means of settling finally the slavery controversy, and excluding t forever hereafter from Congress. But they know nothing of this. They know the price of cotton, and the value of breadstuffs: can speculate shrewdly in Nicaragua and dabble knowingly in Erie; but of the real position of the slavery question, and the practical effect of the Missouri compromise they are as uncons as infants. Hence it is that they meet to-night, at other's bidding, to reopen the war, to protest against any termination of the slavery quarrel, and to prolong an agitation which has already wice shaken the Union to its base.

Had this measure of Senator Douglas manated from the Cabinet, we could understand how the citizens of New York felt bound to oppose it. Distrust would naturally attach o any administration measure. But so far from sharing the Pierce taint, it has been forced upon the President, and there is actually ground for fearing that for some private motive the Cabinet will endeavor to strangle it. It comes from a Northern Senator. It will command a large measure of support from the independent men of every section of the country Men who rise above the trammels of local or sectional prejudice will see in it an honest attempt to repair the fatal mistake of 1821, and to revert to the sound doctrines of the constitution. Western men will perceive that if the principle embodied in the Missouri compromise is suffered to remain uncontradicted, a future Congress, controlled by Southern influence may resolve that slave labor shall be estabshed in some new territory adjoining Wisconsin or Iowa. A combination of influences such as that which begat the Missouri compromise might bring about such a result within a very few years. Northern candidates for the Presiency, seeking Southern favor, might advocate

a violation of the constitution by establishing slavery north of the line 44 degrees, just as other Southern candidates of 1820 violated the constitution by prohibiting slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. As soon as the first burst of passion has passed away, re turning reason will convince all fanatics, that the only true safe-guard for either North or South lies in th final establishment of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the States. Peace can only be secured [on] these conditions. The Missouri compromise declared unconstitutional and inoperative, and the principle frankly recognized that each and all of the new States which may solicit admission to the Union shall exercise the same indepredent right of selecting and controlling their Comestic institutions as New York [and Virginia have exercised, the anti-slavery agitation would die out at once, and the demagagues who have lived on it would fall to their proper level. But this happy condition of things cannot be obtained so long as the law of 1821 holds out a precedent of successful rebeltion against the constitution.

Yet the merchants and others who meet tonight at the Tabernacle insist on retaining the Missouri Cempromise in full force. Do they know what they are doing? They, who have clamored so long and so loudly against this slavery agitation, and its baneful effects upon trade and the material prosperity of the country, to stand up to-night and say they will not consent to the settlement of the question ! They, who have been deploring the sad consequences of sectional jealousies and strife for ever so many years, to protest against the termination of those 'jealousies and the end of that strife! Where is their common sense? We ask not, where is their consistency? but where is their regard; for their own interests ? I Can they be blind to the fact that they are leaving desk and counting-house in order to perpetuate an agitation which has invariably militated against their own interests? Is it possible that none among the number perceive that they are blindfolded and hoodwinked by ambitious politicians.

and ignorant journals. It is now twenty years since a youthful, modest, but aspiring lawyer of Auburn, availing himself of a temporary excitement against Masonry, aroused by the mysterious disappearance of a man in the neighborhood, was elected to the New York Senate by the strength of local prejudice. From the floor of the Senate he looked forward to his future destiny, and firmly confiding in the principles which had given him his first start in life, believing that gnorance and passion were the only stimulants or motives which combine the masses and elevate politicians to power, he built schemes of future advancement, all based on fomenting the agitation of local, fanatical, and sectional orejudices. From that day forward, the modest but ambitious young lawyer of Auburn never failed to seize every temporary local excite ment, and to place himself at the head of it. Thus he rode the billow which headed the tide of anti-rentism, and was thrown further forward by the first surge of anti-slavery. From that day to the present, he has led off every agita tion which has convulsed this country. During the controversy which began in 1847 he was a ruinous spirit of evil. urging on fanaticism and ignorance to the most perilous extremes. Foiled on that occasion by the ripe wisdom of our Northern statesmen, and baffled in his attempt to violate the constitution afresh, William H Seward's career was well nigh closed. It had been ended, indeed, perhaps, had the compro mise of 1850 been final, and had it left nothing to be done in order that the spirit of the constitution should be reaffirmed. Unfortunately, though it was itself sound, it did not go far enough: the mistake of 1821 remained still to be repaired And here William H. Seward awaited fortune The moment it was proposed to complete the task which 1850 had begun, forever to banish the ques tion of slavery from Congress and to consign its agitation to eternal rest. William H. Seward took the field anew, and began once more to stir up the embers of discord and strife

ournals which have provoked it are his organs. The speakers who will be heard are his tools The audience that will applaud will be main! composed of men who are actually sacrificing their own material interests, and stultifying themselves in order to strengthen his chance as a future candidate for the United States Senate or even the Presidency.

The Secret History of the Gadedon Treaty

-Interesting Inside Revelations.

When the Mexicans desire to illuminate a sub ject they employ the term "ventilas." which means "to ventilate." This we propose to do with the Gadsden treaty, because we think it needs it. First of all, it is necessary to string together a few facts. Our assumption is that it had its origin in the fertile imagination of Jefferson Davis. It is well known that through his inluence General Gadsden was appointed Minister to Mexico; that ever since the first Mem Convention it was a favorite scheme of that venerable South Carolinian to connect Charleston by an air-line railroad with the port of Santa Diego, on the Pacific. For this purpose we find him sending a fortunate relative on a journey of exploration, more than eighteen months ago, through the country he has recently acquired from Mexico. It is not a little singular that this gentleman subsequently received the appointment of Secretary of Legation to

Ceneral Gadsden. Independently of the commercial and politica advantages that were to accrue to the South from the developement of this policy, there were private considerations sufficiently powerful in the future aspirations of Mr. Davis to have made the appointment of General Gadsden a matter of paramount necessity. Passing over the existence of certain extensive landed property laying near the boundaries of Lousian Texas which General Davis inherited, and which were to be quadrupled in value by their contiguity to the great Pacific road, we come to the necessity of killing Col. Benton, whose political antecedents, and whose early associations with the name, and fame, and history of Jackson, rendered him, not only a dangerous enemy, but a powerful obstacle, to the Presitential aspirations of Jefferson Davis. To accomplish this the gallant South Carolinian was a most desirable auxiliary. His intimate association in the military exploits of General Jackson, his long and unbroken enjoyment of the old man's friendship, his participation in his likes and his dislikes, gave him opportunities of knowing circumstances calculated to influence or check the intrigues of so skitful a man as Col. Benton.

We find the first manifestation of antagonism to Col. Benton's darlip oroject-the Central

Pacific Re ilroad in the indefinite foreshadowings of 'he administration's policy by Mr. Davis on the celebrated tour to the Crystal Palace A li'.tle while later, and when Gen. Gadsder ws .s fairly on his way to Mexico, we find a more f all and comprehensive development of the programme in what purported to be the Mexican Minister's instructions. In order that our readers may understand how far the original scheme of General Davis is susceptible of a comparison with the practical results of General Gadsden's mission, we quote from the New York Freeman's Journal of August 14 the following singular paragraph:-

following singular paragraph:—
Gen. Gadsden is instructed to ask for and maist on the grant by Mexico to the United States of a free right of way for a railroad along the thirty-second parallel of latitude. The United States, in return, agree to relinquish all claims to Tehuantepec, to give Mexico a certain sum as indemnity for Indian depredations, and to share with Mexico the advantages and use of the road. This arrangement, it is hoped, will practically annul the eleventh article of the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, rendering the keeping up a line of military posts along the Mexican border no longer necessary.

A coincident fact accompanying this publication was the departure of certain agents of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad Company—whose chief engi-neer was a nephew of General Gadsden—for England, where it was expected that this exclusive piece of intelligence would influence the sale of their bonds. The plausibility of this gigantic scheme, its relation to the apparently nadvertent avowals of Mr. Davis on the Presi dential tour, gave a weight to the statemen that crowned the shallow expectations of the agents with complete success. This publication served another purpose, by feeling the pulse of the country, and by stimulating the South to unite in behalf of a Pacific railroad that would lie wholly within its jurisdiction, and which from its extreme Southern location. appealed entirely to sectional feeling and interests. It answered, likewise, from its extensive republication here and elsewhere, to prepare the Mexican people for the remote hope of recuperating

their exhausted finances. Unfortunately, however, for the immediate success of General Gadsden's mission, or indeed of any negotiation with Mexico conceding to us an expansion of our territorial limits, there was the famous Garay grant. It is true that, although the public interest seemed to be divided between it and the pretentions of Mr. Sloo, the government of the United States, from the acts of the previous administration, stood committed to a recognition of the American claimants under Garay. It was hardly reasonable to suppose that while our government occupied that position, and while Mexico had already given such immense privileges as those embraced in the Garay grant, that another concession of even greater magnitude could be obtained from her. It became absolutely necessary, therefore, to "crush out" this powerful rival The simplest way of effecting this was to espouse the cause of Mr. Sloo, who had already, by dint of extravagant contingents, secured the aid and comfort of the Washington Union. It will be remembered that Mr. Sloo's grant contained neither territory nor any privileges of colonization; and even the right of way was so trammelled by restrictions that it scarcely left room to hope for its ultimate construction. The burden of these complicated responsibilities became so great that it was necessary to obtain another pair of shoulders to bear it. It is well known that Mr Sloo's contract had but a few months onger to run, and that he had already failed in more than one in stance to succeed in forming a company, the principal obstacle being the Garay grant and the quasi endorsement it had already received. Indeed, the only hope that seemed to offer itself was the distant one of efecting a sale to English capitalists; but before his could be done it was important, nay, essential, to have a legal opinion from an official source upon the relative merits of the rival grants. It is said, though with what accuracy we shall not vouch for, that the Hon. Calet Cushing, in his capacity as Attorney-General undertook to give an ex parte decision, upon the merits and faith of which a sale of the Sioo grant was effected in England.

A further difficulty in the way of nego a treaty with Mexico that would hold water was the slippery tenure by which Santa Anna then held his power. Until, therefore, he had stifled all opposition, and become securely seated as supreme ruler of that unhappy country. it was useless to attempt any negotiation. But General Gadsden, in his anxiety for diplomatic distinction, had already commenced a rather violent discussion about the Mesilla; and such was the hanghty tone of his despatches to Mr. Bonilla, the Minister of Relations, that Santa Anna, unwilling to participate in a quarrel that seemed to peril his hopes, and unable to reconcile the wide and growing differences that already existed between the two diplomats, undertook to communicate to this government, on his own responsibility, in an unofficial manner, through the Mexican Minister at Washington, his entire willingness to make streaty which would give to the United States the trontier it might require, and at the same time settle all the vexed and complicated questions that threatened the harmony of the sister republics. The enly requirement that Santa Anna needed

was money. This brings us down to the middle of October last, when for the first time the dream and the tactics of the gallant chief of the war office began to assume the shape of a tangible reality. But to break to the President of the United States this delicate information, and to urge upon him the preseing necessities of his master, without exciting the cupidity of the American Cabinet, was no easy task for General Almonte to perform. The preliminary steps to a declaration of the empire had already been taken-a large augmentation of the army had been promulgated; and the want of money to meet the urgent de-mands of the famishing nation, were considerations that admitted of no delay. How this was to be done without committing a breach of diplomatic propriety was a poser. Gen. Almonte knew, however, that the President had investigated the Garay claim, and was favorably inclined to admit its validity. This, fortunately, furnished both the means and the person to operate through; and of course no time was lost in apprising Gen. Pierce of the state of affairs. But it was expressly stipulated that the Tenuantepec right of way should be admitted into the new convention.

Who was to go to Mexico as special agent in this delicate business !- and what were to be the instructions ?- were questions that agitated the President and two members of his Cabinet for a couple of days. The news was really so refreshing that they could not bear to tell the other Cabinet members at least Mr. Davis thought so; because so long as the discussion was confined to Mr. Marcy and the President he well knew that he could bully them both. Fair aful to the compact of the "spoils therefore, General Pierce was to have the selection of the man, Mr. Marcy was to have the onor of the negotiation, and Mr. Davis the drawing up of the instructions thus taking to himself the oyster and giving his simple minded coadjutors each a shell. Such a golden opportunity for territorial expansion must not be ost, and with no "pent-up Utica to contract his powers," we find the man in the war office going in for as much of the "boundless conti nent" as possible, including those battle grounds of Monterey and Buena Vista, rendered historical by the immortality of his own military deeds. To the far-seeing eye of General Jefferson Davis there was no practical objection to a slice of Chihuahua and Sonora, nor, in deed, any evils to result from the purchase of the embryo republic of Lower California. The nutshell in which lay the solution of this problem of "manifest destiny" was the iron chest whose keys are kept in the breeches pocket of Jimmy Guthrie.

The first proposition embraced the following boundaries :- Beginning at the bar of the Santander river, on the Gulf of Mexico, it ran in northwestwardly direction until it struck the eastern shores of the Laguna de Parras-thence nearly due north along the shores of Lake Cayman-thence north-northwestwardly to an initial point on the Rio Grande just below the Presidio of San Elizario. From this the line ran a little to the southwest, through the parallel of the town of Altar, in the State of Sonors to its intersection with the waters of the Gulf of California, and embracing the whole of that peninsula. In this concession the United States were to pay Mexico \$50,000,000 in yearly instalments of \$10,000,000, with interest at six per cent.

The second proposition was all the territory ying north of a line drawn from the Presidio San Elizario due west to the Pacific. For this General Gadsden was authorized to give

The third proposition was an extension of the line from El Paso to the Gulf of California, including a port at the head of that sea. For this \$15,000,000 was offered, including in this, as well as the preceding propositions, settlement of all private claims and an abrogation of the eleventh article of the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty-provided the same should not embarass the negotiation.

The fourth proposal was an extension of the southern line of the Mesilla boundary to the month of the Colorado river, with an inclusion of the forgoing conditions—the price proposed

being \$12,000.000. To these considerations every other question of diplomatic controversy was but secondary and so long as we could add an extent of territory equal in area to both the Canadas it mattered nothing for the rights or claims of American citizens, or the obligations that the govern ment had so long neglected to fulfil. It appears, therefore, by the present treaty, that Gen. Gadeden has struck a mean between the second, third and tourth propositions; but in-stead of securing for the United States a portion of the Gulf of California, which would open to us the commercial advantages of that inland sea, he has chosen a crooked line, so as to embrace certain auriferous regions of Sonora, and to make sure of the wagon route of Lieutenaut-Colonel Cooke.

Our readers must not forget that at the tim

Gen. Gadsden had commenced a fierce onslaught on the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations and the courteous terms of "Goth," and "Van dal." and Jesuit," were freely interchanged be tween those dignitaries in unmeasurable folios of diplomatic correspondence, the arrival of a special agent in Mexico with a pocket full of maps operated to produce a cessation of hostilities; but before any negotiations could be commenced it became necessary to restore the belligerents to the footing of verbal intercourse. This was no easy matter between a fire-eating South Carolinian and a descendant of the Conquistadores. To add to the difficulties of this reconciliation, the filibustering expedition of Walker landed in Lower Califo effectually strangled the hope of acquiring that desirable peninsula under any circumstances. The prospect of getting "a judgment" in the Garay claim had drawn around the National Palace in Mexico a powerful party, whose energies were stimulated by long-deferred hopes, and who, from certain peculiar circumsta were best calculated to aid in restoring General Gadsden and Senor Bonilla to relations of amity and friendship. Few men, however, give their services for nothing, and the Garay claimants were not of that class. Nothing short of a pledge to insist upon a specific performance of their grant, or an ample indemnity for their long incarceration in purgatory, would satisfy their lemands. With this understanding, therefore the budget was opened to the wondering gaze of Santa Anna's Cabinet.

A few words more and we have done with "this strange eventful history." For a week things went on swimmingly, and high hopes were cherished that all parties would be satisfied; but, alas! for the uncertainty of human calculations, an hour before the treaty was signed the clause covering the Garay grant was stricken out and its advocates left to whistle for their claim. Such a diplomatic triumph, after all the hard words that had passed between General Gadsden and Senor Bonilla. was wonderful; they embraced each other in a

paroxysm of mutual joy. The next morning, long before the sun had risen, the triumphant South Carolinian was en route for Vera Cruz. The whole journey was one of smiles and self-complacency, disturbed only by an hourly inquiry for the safety of the trunk that contained his treaty. New Orleans we leave him uttering these memorable words in reply to the inquiries of the custom house officer :- "Sir, I am General Gadaden; there is nothing in my trunk but my treaty!"

A GRAVE PRESIDENTIAL REBUKE .- The Boston Post the lavorite organ of Gen. Pierce, (copied also by the Washington Union, the Cabin gan.) accuses us of being a native of Scotland, and that we "have been thrown upon thes shores by the overloaded stomach of Europe. We admit the charges. It is so. But we have many associates in the same crimes. General Pierce himself is a descendant of a native of Ireland or Scotland, who "was thrown on these shores" in some way. All his Cabinet are white men, we believe- not negroes-and are guilty of the same origin and descent. Both Houses of Congress are equally guilty, for no negro has yet been elected to that body, in spite of all the ravings of the abolitionists. Indeed, we believe the twenty millions of American populationsave and except the blacks-are guilty of the same origin and descent. But what a dignified President, and what great organs he must have to use such miserable trash in reply to facts arguments, and logic, showing up the free soil character of an administration that went into power by a fraud!

The Nebraska Question-Letter of Captain Rynders-Where is John Van Buren ?

We spread this morning before our reader of all parties, but especially for the edification of both factions of the re-divided democracy, the emphatic, straightforward, and decisive letter of Captain Rynders on the Nebreska question. He plants himself boldly on the broad and comprehensive platform of Douglas, the constitution, the administration, and the spoils. As the Mormon faith comprehends all that there is in the Bible, and, extra, the creed and dynasty of Jo Smith, so does the faith of Captain Rynders include, not only the constitution, but the Cabinet and the public plunder.

But where is the other great leader of the present régimé of Tammany Hall? Were is John Van Buren? The Captain having spoken, can the Prince longer remain silent? No!thousand times, no! He must come out; he must speak, or he must be turned adrift again with the omnium gatherum of the outside free soil party. It will no longer answer to acquiesce in the Baltimore platform. That platform, by the new Senate bill, is demolished. It will not avail to fall back upon the Syracuse soft shell resolutions of last September, reaffirming the "finality" of the compromise acts of 1850. That "finality" is ended. All the presidential patchwork com-promises on this negro question, from the Missouri unconstitutionality down to the reaffirmation act of 1850, inclusive, are all swept away by the bill of Mr. Douglas, and we brought face to face with the simple constitu-tional principle that it is with the people to determine the issue of slavery or free soil for themselves in all the territories of the United States from this time for evermore.

Captain Rynders braces himself fairly and squarely by the side of Judge Douglas. Now we want the other great leader of Tammany Hall to show his hand. Without him the Wigwam is still in the fog. Moreover, with the Captain and the Prince hand in hand the democracy may be re-united. Past experience proves that a union between these two leaders s always followed by success. Their political history exhibits some striking analogies and some remarkable discrepancies. The Prince has now and then given us a political specimen of ground and lofty tumbling eclipsing the loftiest gyrations of the Chinese acrobats. The Captain has not been so remarkable for turning somersets himself as for turning others topsy turvy and heels-over-head-particularly the unfortunate abolitionists at the Tabernacle and other places. It is also true that, while in the battles of the democracy the Captain has generally led the forlorn hope, the Prince has uniformly superseded him in the business of dispensing the spoils. In 1848 they were both off the track—the Prince among the pie-bald factions of the Buffalo platform, and the Captain among the democratic allies of Gen. Taylor, with the whole Empire Club at his back, drums beating and colors flying. The result was the signal defeat of the democratic party. Now, they must stand shoulder to shoulder

on the Nebraska bill, and all is well. The party will be reunited on a constitutional basis the hard shells and the soft shells will be as cappy again as Burnum's Happy Family, and Seward will be vanquished forever. But if these two great leaders, Captain Rynders and John Van Buren, split upon this Missouri line, Tammany Hall, lately re-divided, will be subdivided-all hope of a democratic reunion is ended, and Seward and his partisans will hold their present possession of the State for an indefinite period to come. Such a misfortune will, at all events, cast New York entirely out of the democratic estimates for 1856. Thus it will be seen that the prospects of the succession materially depend upon the position of John Van Buren on this Nebraska question. In fact, we may say he holds the casting vote which will decide whether, in the next Presiand free soil or for Douglas and the consti-

We call, therefore, upon John Van Buren to come out and define his position. To delay longer is to be lost. If he cannot open on the Nebraska bill to-night at the Tabernacle the columns of the HERALD are freely offered for his relief. He has talents, wit, pluck, tact and indust: y, on his side, and is still young—though he has rapidly, since 1848, acquired a settled and venerable aspect. Let him, then, part company and cut adrift from the free soil Evening Post and the free soil Albany Atlas, and co. operate with Judge Douglas and Captain Rynder's for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, out-and-out, for once and forever. repeat, that while there is the most brilliant prospect for rallying hard shells and soft shells, spontaneously and harmoniously, again in Tammany Hall, provided that Captain Rynders and John Van Buren stick together, according to the principles laid down in the Captain's letter, there is no other prospect than continuous discord and certain defeat to the party in this State, if there is a split between the Prince and the Captain in this overwhelming question of Nebraska.
Things look squally. There are unmistake-

able symptoms of a tremendous agitation and a desperate fight upon this Missouri line—this last vestige of sectional discord upon the subject of slavery. But still we believe that the simple policy of the constitution can and will be finally carried through. There is some reason to fear treachery among the spoils coalition politicians of the South; but our most serious doubts are with the administration. The trimming of the Cabinet organ upon this Nebraska business—its trimming upon the Baltimore platform—the free soilers in the Cabinet—the free soilers appointed to high honors and emoluments under the free soil auspices of the Cabinet-the free soil antecedents of the President, and the rampant free soilism of the leading Cabinet organs in this State, justify our decided suspicions of treachery on the part of the administration in the progress of this movemest for the repeal of the Missouri line.

But the crisis is upon us. Tammany Hall must speak out yea or nay. One of her present leaders, Captain Rynders, has led off for Douglas and the repeal of the unconstitutional line of 36 30. But the other principal leader, John Van Buren, is called for. Let him speak, shutting his eyes against the free soil affiliations of the Cabinet, and its free soil organs here and elsewhere, and Tammany Hall is again right side up. The fate of the New York democracy to a great extent is this day in the hands of John Van Buren. Let him imitate and emulate the patriotic example of his soft shell colleague, Captain Rynders. Let the Prince come